



DR. SILAS C. SWALLOW

Named By the Prohibitionists in Convention for President.

THE NOMINEE MAY DECLINE HONOR.

General Miles at the Last Moment Eliminated Himself by Sending a Telegram Requesting That His Name Be Not Presented—Lots of Enthusiasm, Only One Disturbing Voice—The Platform Adopted.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—The prohibition party, in national convention, nominated Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., for President and George W. Carroll, of Texas, for Vice-President.

The platform was adopted without argument after a long deadlock in the resolution committee. It was described by I. H. Ames, of Oregon, secretary of the committee, as the broadest platform ever placed before the people by the party.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles put an end to the movement to nominate him for President by sending to John G. Woolley a telegram from New York asking that his name be not presented. This was considered final and the movement to Mr. Swallow was unanimous, no other name being considered.

Subscriptions for Campaign Fund.

Over \$10,000 was raised by subscription pledges from the floor of the convention, which, with \$11,000 in the treasury, will be the nucleus of the campaign fund. National Chairman Stewart and National Secretary Tate were re-elected.

The prohibition editors organized for the campaign by electing Edward Clark, of Indianapolis, president.

The convention program closed with a mass meeting, at which addresses were made by National Chairman Stewart, John G. Woolley and others.

Chairman Wolfenbarger called for the report of the resolutions committee. Chairman Tracy of the committee, announced that there was a majority and a minor report ready, but he requested an adjournment of the convention till 1:30 in order that the committee might make another effort to agree. This was seconded by Secretary Ames of the committee, who represented the majority report of the committee. The convention took a recess until 1:30 o'clock without either report being read. The resolutions committee again went into session.

The differences were compromised, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. It is in part as follows:

"The prohibition party, in national convention assembled at Indianapolis June 30, 1904, recognizing that the chief end of all governments is the establishment of righteousness and justice, and believing in the perpetuation of the high ideals of government of the people, by the people and for the people, established by our fathers, makes the following declaration of principles and purposes:

"The widely prevailing system of alcoholic beverages is so ruinous to individual interests, so inimical to the public welfare, so destructive to national wealth and so subversive to the rights of great masses of our citizenship that the destruction of the traffic is and for years has been the most important question in American politics.

"We denounce the lack of statesmanship exhibited by the leaders of the democratic and republican parties in their refusal to recognize the paramount importance of this question, and the cowardice with which the leaders of these parties have courted the favor of those whose selfish interests are advanced by the continuation and augmentation of the traffic, until today the influence of the liquor traffic practically dominates national, state and local government throughout the nation.

"We declare the truth, demonstrated by the experience of half a century, that all methods of dealing with the liquor traffic which recognize its right to exist in any form, under any system of license or tax to regulation, have proved powerless to remove its evils and useless as checks on its growth, while the insignificant public revenues which have accrued therefrom have seared the public conscience against a recognition of its iniquity.

"The safeguarding of the people's rights by a rigid application of the principles of justice to all combinations and organizations of capital and labor.

"A more intimate relation between the people and government by a wise adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum.

"The safeguarding to every citizen in every place under the government of the people of the United States of all the rights guaranteed by the laws and the constitution.

"International arbitration; and we declare that our nation should contribute in every manner, consistent with national dignity, to the permanent establishment of peace between all nations.

"We declare ourselves in favor of the extension and honest administration of the civil service laws.

"We declare ourselves in favor of the election of United States senators by vote of the people."

Tornado Kills Two.

Holmesville, Neb., (Special).—A tornado near this place killed two persons, fatally injured a third and caused the severe injury to five others, all members of one family. The tornado followed a sultry afternoon. Great damage was done to crops and several farm houses were destroyed.

Cuba's Secretary of State Resigns.

Havana, (Special).—Secretary of State Zaldos has resigned the portfolio and his resignation has been accepted by President Palma. The withdrawal was not due to political reasons, but was due to the fact that Zaldos wished to retire to private life. When Zaldos accepted the position it was with the understanding he would resign in two years. It is said that Secretary of Finance Montes will succeed him as secretary of state.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Justice Robert W. Steele, of the Colorado Supreme Court, filed an opinion dissenting from the decision of the majority refusing a writ of habeas corpus to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Louisiana Exposition paid into the United States Treasury, in St. Louis, \$21,002.15 as the second installment on the repayment of the loan made.

George L. Upton, a prominent society man of St. Paul, and his wife were killed by the explosion of a gasoline tank on his gasoline launch.

The police saved from a mob of foreigners in Chicago Stephen Wacławik, who had shot and killed Mrs. Annings Wacławik, his former landlady.

Capt. Edward Alfred Graham, division counsel for the Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railways, died in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Furst, of New York, were robbed of their diamonds at the Park Hotel, Mount Clemens, Mich.

Two trolley cars collided near Marshall, Mich., and three men were seriously wounded and a number shaken up.

Rev. Dr. Swallow has not decided whether or not to accept the Prohibition nomination for president.

Pending the adoption of a new wage scale, 7,500 union miners in the Alabama district suspended work.

Rev. Charles Mayne, pastor of the Methodist church at Nevada, Ia., was shot and killed by a burglar.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Harry G. French was sunk by the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland and the crew was taken on the steamer to New York.

Baron Speck von Sternburg delivered the commencement address at the University of the South, in Suwanee, Tenn., and received the degree of doctor of civil law.

Dr. Floyd Whitecomb, of Warren, Pa., was drowned in Conewago Creek, near Pottsville, N. Y., while driving on professional business.

A number of trainmen were injured in a collision between passenger trains on the C. H. & D. Railroad near Miamisburg, O.

W. H. Maxwell, superintendent of instructions in New York, was elected president of the National Educational Association.

Henry F. Billings, manager of the investment department of Granger, Farwell & Co., brokers, of Chicago, committed suicide.

The motion to quash the Brooklyn indictment against George W. Beavers was quashed by United States Judge Thomas.

A locomotive boiler exploded near Shoenfeld, Pa., killing three men and injuring two others.

Yale University bestowed the degree of doctor of laws on Dr. William Stewart Halstead, of Johns Hopkins University. Harvard University bestowed the same degree upon Dr. William Osler, also of Baltimore.

The report of the committee on synod which was submitted to the Conference of American Rabbis, in session at Louisville, favors the establishment of a synod for the central government of the church.

Mr. O. J. Kern, of Illinois, made an address on the country school before the National Educational Association in session on the World's Fair grounds.

Wesleyan University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Abram W. Harris, president of Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on preferred stock and 1 per cent. on common stock.

Dr. Alphonso Smith, professor of English at the University of North Carolina, was elected president of that institution.

Forty firemen were overcome by smoke and gas in New York while fighting a blaze. Four will probably die.

The West Virginia Building on the World's Fair grounds was dedicated in an address before the Harvard Law School Association at Cambridge Secretary of War Taft defended the American government of the Philippine Islands, and pointed out what the government hoped to accomplish.

John Bailey Tyler, who was believed to be the youngest Confederate soldier, died in Chicago. He enlisted when 12 years old as a cavalryman.

Walter Scott, an Alaskan miner, says he was robbed of \$12,000 in gold on a Pullman car between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

Thousands of persons are ready to make the rush into the new tract thrown open to homesteaders in Nebraska.

Foreign.

The budget committee of the French Chamber of Deputies voted for the suppression of the appropriation for the French Embassy at the Vatican. The committee censured the Premier for refusing to express the government's views on the subject.

The French Foreign Minister has presented to the Council of Ministers the State Department's note expressing President Roosevelt's thanks for the earnest and effective efforts that France made in the Perdicaris affair.

King Edward arrived in London from his visit to Kiel and was warmly greeted by crowds of people at the station, including numbers of Salvation army visitors from foreign countries.

The French authorities met with violent resistance in closing the large establishment of the Premonstratensians and the Capuchin Orders at Nantes.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former French premier, who underwent an operation May 5, has attempted to commit suicide.

George Frederick Watts, the noted portrait painter, died in London.

King Edward voyaged on the royal yacht. By the accidental explosion of a rocket on board an English cruiser escorting the royal yacht two of the crew were killed.

Great Britain has successfully brought pressure to bear upon Turkey for the relief of the persecuted Armenians.

JAPS CAPTURE OUTPOSTS.

Three Forts, According to Report, Were Taken in a Sunday Battle.

RUSSIANS FORCED TO RETREAT.

Japanese Advancing to Gates of Mukden—General Sasonoff Contesting Oku's Progress, But Not Offering Serious Resistance—Ironclad Netron Menia Crashes Into the Navarin; Cronstadt.

Tokyo, (By Cable).—It is unofficially reported that the Chik-Wan-Shan Chit-in-Shan and So-Cho-Shan forts, southeast of and a part of the Port Arthur defenses, were captured Sunday after an all-day fight, beginning within artillery duel. So-Cho-Shan, it is added, was the first captured and the other forts fell soon afterward.

The Russians retreated west, leaving forty dead. The number of wounded has not been ascertained. The composition of the Japanese forces has not been learned beyond the fact that it is said to have consisted of all branches of the service.

The Japanese lost three officers and 100 men killed and wounded and captured two guns and a quantity of ammunition. The officials here do not confirm the report.

To Gates Mukden.

Hai-Cheng, (By Cable).—The Japanese are continuing to advance from Su-Yen and Feng-Ying-Cheng. General Oku is also moving north from Senn-Chen. General Sasonoff is contesting his progress, but is not offering serious resistance.

The Japanese forces advancing from the Mo-Tien pass (Chik) composed of at least three regiments and ten batteries of artillery. A force of equal strength is advancing from Fen-Shui pass, on the highroad to Liao-Yang. The flank movement of the latter is supported by a column marching from Saimatszu.

Which Mo-Tien Pass? It would appear that confusion has arisen through the use of the words "Mo-Tien pass" in General Kuro-patkin's dispatch of June 2. The Mo-Tien pass, known as the "Gate of Mukden," is easily located; it troops would not be likely to advance from there on Hai-Cheng, or a Tche-Kiao, as they would have to move nearly one hundred miles southwest after getting through the pass.

On the other hand there is Mo-Tien pass near Hai-Cheng about forty miles from that town. It is possible that Mo-Tien pass has been meant when Mo-Tien pass was mentioned. It also seems probable that the reference to Ta pass in General Kuro-patkin's dispatch meant Ta pass, or "Daling," otherwise Ta pass, which is about twenty miles southwest of Ta-Tche-Kiao.

It was announced from Hai-Cheng that a heavy engagement was expected near the village of Si-Mo-Cheng, fifteen miles south-southwest of Hai-Cheng and an equal distance east of the railroad.

Si-Mou-Cheng is about thirty miles from Mono-Tien pass.

Battleship Rammed, Cronstadt, (By Cable).—The Russian battleship Navarin while returning to her anchorage was rammed by the Russian ironclad Netron Menia, which struck her amidships. The damage to the Navarin is not serious, though it may be necessary to dry dock the vessel. It is believed that the period required for the repairing the battleship will not be a long one.

The Navarin is a battleship of 10,200 tons displacement and 9000 indicated horse power and carries a crew of 630 men. She was completed in 1895 and was last commissioned on Saturday.

The warship had a belt of compound armor sixteen inches thick, twelve inches of the same armor above her belt, twelve inches on her bulkheads and twelve inches over her heavy gun positions. Her armament consists of four twelve-inch guns, eight six-inch guns, fourteen quick-firers and four smaller guns.

The Netron Menia is a coast defense ironclad of 3340 tons displacement. She is an old vessel, having been completed in 1865, but was supplied with new boilers in 1897. The armament of the Netron Menia consists of fourteen six-inch guns and probably a few smaller quick-firing guns. Her armored belt is 3.5 to 4.5 inches in thickness and she has the same thickness of armor over her battery.

Fire at League Island Yard. Philadelphia, (Special).—Work on the new dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard met with a serious setback by a fire which destroyed the cable tower on the west side of the dock. The tower is a huge timber construction about fifty feet high and connected with another similar tower on the east side of the dock by a four inch wire cable, forming a great traveling crane on which the blocks of granite for the dry dock are conveyed to their places.

Killed Man for a Deer. Paul Smith, N. Y., (Special).—Henry Prentice, a unique character, who was known to hundreds of New York visitors here, was found dead in the woods. Some time later Jerry Parsons was arrested and confessed that he had shot Prentice. He said he had mistaken him for a deer.

Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, LL. D., of London called upon President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

Trade in Japan Depressed. Seattle, Wash., (Special).—A depressed state of trade, especially as regards the sale of American flour, obtains in Japan, according to a letter received by an exporting firm of Seattle from their correspondents at Kobe, Japan, they say, is overstocked with flour through heavy purchases made by speculators and merchants during the close of 1903 in anticipation of the war. Money is believed to be tightening up, and the government is arranging for another internal loan of 100,000,000 yen.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Gets Wireless Circuit.

Rear-Admiral Manney, chief of the Naval Equipment Bureau, entered into agreement with Abraham White, president of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, for the acquisition by the Navy of five of the longest wireless telegraph circuits in the world up to this date, two of them being over 1,000 miles in length.

The navy has felt keenly the necessity of a wireless connection between its naval bases at Guantanamo, Culebra and Key West, realizing that in the event of hostility with a foreign power the existing cable system would be the first point of attack. The necessity of protecting the canal zone has enlarged the problem of finding a secondary means of communication, and the General Board has learned a lesson from the isolation of Port Arthur in the present war.

Therefore some time ago the Equipment Bureau began a series of competitive tests under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-Commander Jayne, and the result was the arrangement today between Admiral Manney and Mr. White to sign a contract for the supply to the Government of wireless instruments, guaranteed to maintain reliable service on these circuits: Key West to Panama, 1,000 miles; South Cuban Coast to Panama, 720 miles; Pensacola to Key West, 450 miles; South Cuba to Porto Rico, 600 miles.

The service proposed is exceptional in that the wireless current must traverse not only the ocean, but to leap over considerable islands, such as Cuba and Haiti, and in the latter case, and perhaps in the others, run a risk of crossing currents set up by apparatus on islands not a part of the United States. The contracting company assumes full responsibility for the working of the system in such cases.

On its part, the Government agrees to operate in harmony with such stations and vessels as now use the De Forest system and this is said to extend to Panama. The Government's instruments will be attuned to harmonize with those of the company to prevent interference. The navy will have the company's key, so the two may work interchangeably without the possibility of their messages being picked up or stolen or suppressed by vessels or stations equipped with other kinds of apparatus. The enormous value of wireless telegraphy in naval operations, as revealed by Admiral Togo's last exploit off Port Arthur, has hastened the Navy Department to conclude this contract.

The Navy Department has received permission from the Department of Commerce and Labor to establish a wireless telegraph station on Farell Island, off San Francisco, and is now arranging to erect pole and equip the station at once.

Peace Suggested By This Country. While the officials here are satisfied from their private advices that the recent visit of King Edward to his nephew, Emperor William, was not brought about by a purpose to initiate a movement toward the restoration of peace between Russia and Japan, here is reason to believe that some very careful and discreet inquiries as to the opportunities of some such ventures at this time have emanated from Washington.

It may be stated that the result has been to disclose the fact that neither the belligerent Powers is yet in humor to sue for peace, nor even to entertain overtures from any third party on the subject.

A State Department will continue to maintain the friendly position it has far held toward both Russia and Japan, standing ready to mediate and lend its good offices to the full when the belligerents indicate their willingness to accept them. It cannot be said that the situation is sensibly changed from what it was a month ago, save in the fact that there is a more optimistic feeling in official quarters that there will soon be an ending for diplomacy to exercise its careful methods in the Far Eastern tangle.

Big Colorado Trouble. The Bureau of Labor is making an investigation of the labor difficulties in Colorado under the organic act of the burk which charges the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the cause of the facts relating to controversies between employers and employees.

The investigation, which is already under way, is for some time, as it is the intent of the bureau to go to the very bottom of the trouble and try to find exactly what the difficulties are and the causes leading to them.

For to Militia. Acting Secretary Oliver, of the War Department, has made the usual allotment of the \$10,000 appropriated by Congress to provide arms and equipments for organized militia of the United States. Among the amounts appropriated to the several states are the following: Maryland, \$15,958; North Carolina, \$23,937; District of Columbia, \$884; Pennsylvania, \$67,822; Virginia, \$23,937; West Virginia, \$13,963.

Congressional Arrangements. Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, announced his resignation as chairman of the Committee of the People's Party.

The President appointed D. A. Robinson postmaster at Dallas, Tex. There had been a vicious contest over the office.

President Roosevelt vetoed the appointment of Col. Theodore A. Bingham as a brigadier general.

Mr. Moody was sworn in as attorney general, and Paul Patton as secretary of the Navy.

Andrew Wheeldon was indicted on the charge of murdering his brother-in-law.

Secretary Shaw has given a statement showing that the surplus is only about three million dollars, and that the surplus of a million less was taken from the Louisiana Canal right of way.

Lou Payn, former railroad commissioner, of New York, had a talk with President Roosevelt.

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20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
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THE SLOCUM DISASTER

Misconduct and Negligence is Charged Against Owners and Officers.

MATE IS BRANDED AS A COWARD.

Ball Was Fixed for \$5,000 Each for President Barnaby and Secretary Atkinson and Bonds Were Furnished at Once—Captain Van Schaik is a Prisoner in the Lebanon Hospital.

New York, (Special).—The coroner's jury in the Slocum inquest returned a verdict finding—

That the immense loss of life on the General Slocum was due to the misconduct of the directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.

That Captain Van Schaik is criminally responsible.

That Captain Pease of the Grand Republic, as captain of the steamboat company's fleet, is criminally responsible in that he failed to properly equip the Slocum with fire apparatus.

That Mate Flannagan acted in a "cowardly manner."

That the action of Inspector Lundberg should be brought to the attention of the federal authorities.

Coroner Berry has issued warrants for the arrest of the directors and officials of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. Inspector Yundberg and Mate Flannagan have been held in \$1000 bail each.

The charge in each case was manslaughter in the second degree. Bail was fixed by the coroner in amounts varying from \$1000 to \$5000.

The directors of the company are Frank A. Barnaby, president; Charles E. Hill, vice-president; James K. Atkinson, secretary, and C. Delancey Evans, Robert K. Story, Floyd S. Corbin and Frank G. Dexter.

The mate, Edward Flannagan, who was under detention as a witness, was the first arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and his bail was fixed at \$1000. No bondsman being on hand he was committed to jail.

Inspector Lundberg pleaded not guilty and was released on \$1000 bonds.

Bail was fixed at \$5000 each for President Barnaby and Secretary Atkinson, and bonds were furnished at once.

Captain Van Schaik is a prisoner in the Lebanon Hospital. Captain Pease may not be arrested until tomorrow, when it is expected that the directors of the company will also be taken into custody. At the assistant district attorney's request the coroner committed the assistant engineer, Edgwin

SWEPT BY CLOUDBURST.

Buildings and Bridges Were Washed Away—Horses and Cattle Drowned.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Over 500 homes, business houses and school-houses, a short distance from Pittsburg on the Pan Handle railroad, were inundated in from two to ten feet of water in Robinson's run hollow and the Charities valley by the cloudburst there. Many buildings and bridges were washed away, horses and cattle were drowned and at least one life was lost. It was rumored that others had perished, but the reports have not been verified. There were many narrow escapes.

In the Bastian Hotel, McDonald, Charles Hayes, the engineer, was caught in a room in the basement. Almost without warning the water poured in upon him. Escape by way of the door was cut off. He reached safety by crawling through the transoms.

The Murchland sisters, who conduct a millinery store at McDonald, narrowly escaped death in the flood. Their store was washed from its base with the three women in it. They were rescued by Charles Cameron, who waded out to the building and carried out the sisters one by one. The house of Arnold Glaser was overturned by the force of the rushing water. The five members of the family had sought safety in one of the upper rooms. All succeeded in reaching land by swimming and wading.

Miss Blanche Bush, a clerk in a news-stand at McDonald, had a narrow escape. The store was listed from its place and swept into the stream. Miss Bush was caught in the structure, and as it floated away she screamed for help. Her cries were heard by George Hemmerling, an oil operator. He plunged into the water and swam out to the building and back again, taking Miss Bush with him. Both the electric light plants at McDonald were flooded and the town was in total darkness.

The flood did not subside until daylight, and many families slept out doors all night.

The only fatality reported so far was the drowning of an unknown Italian, whose body was found floating in Robinson's run. The damage will reach \$100,000.

More Pay to Glass Workers. Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—The American Window Glass Company has advanced the pay of the cutters and flatteners 20 per cent. and has also given the guarantee of \$15 per week market money. A revision has been made in the wage scale and the wages are now almost as high as the original Philadelphia scale. The American Company proposes to operate all of its machine-equipped plants throughout the summer.

Run Into By the Mayflower. Gibraltar, (Special).—The United States dispatch boat Mayflower collided today with the British armored cruiser Bacchante, while the latter was at anchor. The damage done, if any has not yet been ascertained.